

## Candidate 2 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1.	
<p>a. One difference between common sense and sociological explanations is that <del>a</del> common sense focuses on peoples opinions in a situation however the sociological view looks at <del>what is common</del> facts and logic to form an answer, for example a common sense approach to <del>divorce</del> homelessness may be that they were irresponsible with money but <del>the couple fell out of love</del> but a sociological view would look at factors like <del>min</del> <del>view may be that it was an abusive relationship</del></p> <p>Another difference is that <del>the</del> sociological explanation <del>is</del> looks at wider social forces while the common sense approach does not. This shows that the sociological view takes evidence like theories, studies, etc into account when analysing a situation, <del>for</del> for example, a common sense approach to divorce may be that the couple fell out of love <del>by</del> but a sociological explanation would look at factors such as <del>abuse</del> abuse or <del>even</del> mistreatment.</p>	
* <del>war</del> war.	

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b.	<p>One feature of a structured interview is that it is quantitative, meaning it uses closed questions which makes it easier to see patterns and trends. Another feature is that since the answers are not more <del>spread</del> spread out there is <del>an</del> a lack of validity and reliability.</p>
c.	<p>One advantage of participant observation is that it is qualitative, meaning that open ended questions are used making the answers given more reliable and truthful, giving valid results. A <del>dis</del> disadvantage of participant observation is if the observation is carried out overt, the Hawthorne affect may occur. The Hawthorne effect is when you know you are being watched so your behaviour changes aswell.</p>
d.	

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e.	
<del>Macro</del>	
One feature of the action perspective	
is that it is a <del>macro</del> micro, bottom-up, theory	
which believes that us as society are not	
puppets and we make the institutions and	
systems.	

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2.		
a.	<p>One way primary <del>influence</del> socialisation can influence our behaviour is through our parents because when you are little you copy your parents actions, like maybe their manners or aneurisms, this carries on throughout our lives and the affects your behaviour.</p>	
b.	<p>One feature of a culture I have studied is that the Gypsy traveller culture follow <del>the</del> <del>boys</del> go <del>to school</del> the ideology that the young boys go to school and then grow <del>up</del> up to work <del>with</del> with their dads while the girls usually stay at home and help with household chores. Another feature is that the Gypsy Traveller culture live in caravans without <del>proper</del> regular necessities in ordinary houses and that they are usually always on the road.</p>	

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	c. Diversity is the amount of range of cultures and difference in people, <del>the</del> possibly in school or any other public setting.	

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3.	
a. Social class plays a role in differential achievement in education <del>as well</del> because if <del>you</del> were someone were in a lower social class it would be difficult to fund for certain activities or necessities needed for your education, in comparison <del>to</del> to someone in a higher social class where it is easier to fund for these things.	
b. One finding of the sociological study "Pygmalion in the <del>class</del> classroom (1968)" by Rosenthal and Jacobson is the class which has been put lower or into a different class was shown to do much better in terms of grades.	